

FRENCH; NEAR NOYON, PICARDY PIVOT; HUN RESISTANCE GROWS

GERMANY IS SCARED WHITE OVER TURN ON WEST FRONT

American Millions, Men and Dollars, Austrian Disaffection, Sub Failure, Bomb Raids, Post-War Prospect and Low Man Power Frightening Huns.

BY HAROLD EDWIN BECHTOL,
Staff Correspondent Washington Herald.

London, Aug. 11.—Germany is scared white.

She's scared, first of all, over the turn of things on the West front; over the thousands of Americans regularly outfighting her; over the hundreds of thousands of Americans waiting to get into the line; over the millions of other Americans "on the way."

This information comes from an allied source whose business it is to know conditions in the enemy countries.

She's frightened about Austria. She doesn't know what moment Austria may blow up. She knows what is known and conceded in official sources—that the Austrian economic situation is worse now than it has been since the opening of the war, and the people are bolder.

She's frightened about Russia. Allied warships and American troops up north have puffed out her hope of getting her hands on the hundreds of thousands of tons of military stores at Archangel, there

MRS. BURGESS BEGINS FIGHT FOR HER LIFE

Girl-Wife's Trial for First Degree Murder to Open Today.

In the little Alexandria county court house this morning, the curtain lifts on the second act of one of the most sordid tragedies that has ever been staged in the vicinity of Washington—Kathleen Burgess will begin her fight for life and freedom.

A hundred yards or more back of the court house, the man she loves, Earle Gamble, waits in the county jail, under sentence of death for the same crime for which she is on trial.

Gamble, army deserter, has been pronounced guilty by an Alexandria jury of the murder of John P. Verres, a Washington jitney driver on a lonely country road, last May.

In the cell adjoining Gambles', Robert Newman, the third of the trio, is awaiting his trial, which will take place ten days after his friend dies in the electric chair at Richmond. Gamble's execution is fixed for October 15.

Kathleen Burgess is charged with first degree murder.

Kathleen Is Forgotten.

The seventeen-year-old girl will be a mother for the second time in December. Her first baby died a short time before she went away from her father's home in Alexandria. Down at the home of the girl's mother, she is to come, and of the dead baby, is serving as a nurse in the U. S. service. Since the reports of his wife's trouble and his baby's death have been published, he has made no attempt to communicate with her or with her family.

In the poverty-stricken home in Laurel, Md., the girl's father refuses to mention her name to him. His youngest child is dead. Not once since her arrest in May has he attempted to see her or her attorney, or asked if she needed anything. Only the aged mother of the girl-wife remembers her, and visits her in her cell.

Is She Responsible?

William Glott, counsel for the unfortunate girl, declares that she will go free. He stated yesterday that there are not twelve men in Virginia who would convict her on the evidence. It is Judge Glott's belief, and the belief of half the people who have talked with the girl, that she is not responsible. Born in poverty, with a decided streak of feebleness, her attorney declares, she has no chance to learn the meaning of right and wrong.

She does not seem half to understand the charge against her or the seriousness of her situation. To a Washington Herald reporter, the girl said yesterday that she "hoped to go free."

"But," she added hastily, "I hope I never see an automobile again."

Of her baby that is to come, she speaks with a pathetic hopelessness—she seems to feel that she is doomed to never have the child as her own. Her other baby, was taken from her by her mother at most at its birth and the girl was never allowed to handle it.

Judge Glott believes that it will be impossible to secure a jury to try the case in Alexandria, and that the Commonwealth must go out of the county to secure the necessary twelve men.

"The girl is innocent," he stated yesterday, "and I am going to make every effort in my power to prove to the jury that she is. I am going into this fight with my coat off, and my sleeves rolled up, to prove to the State of Virginia that Kathleen Burgess is not guilty of the charge against her."

BACK TO THE LINE OF THE MEUSE?



German military experts hint broadly at a general retirement all along the lines in Flanders and Picardy, according to dispatches from London and Paris, received during the last few days of the big allied smash in the north.

The retirement will be to the line of the Meuse and Moselle rivers in Northern France and Belgium, according to the dispatches.

The map printed herewith shows the immense amount of terrain that would be liberated from the Hun hordes should this forced retreat materialize.

SUGAR TO COST CENT A POUND MORE IN U. S.

The United States, though facing an increase of probably 1 cent a pound on its sugar bill, will still be getting its sugar cheaper than any other country, except possibly Cuba.

Sugar has been retelling here at 8 1/2 to 9 cents a pound, with the price going as high as 30 cents at particularly remote points. The wholesale price in the United States has been \$7.20, though recently raised to \$7.50 a hundred pounds.

This year's Cuban crop was taken at \$5.50, 40 cents added for transportation, and \$1.30 allowed as the refiner's margin. Later, 20 cents was added to cover increased insurance and sea transportation. On this basis the retail price of a pound of sugar is one and a half cents a pound for handling.

Against this the regulated wholesale price in France was \$12.25 a hundred pounds. United Kingdom, \$12.25; Italy, \$25.30; Canada, \$8.07. In Sweden beet sugar sells for 14 cents a pound; Spain, 13c; Brazil, 5c; Portugal, 24c; and India 14c.

The Bill.

From April, 1917, to April, 1918, the United States used 8,218,582.00 pounds and its sugar bill was \$59,556,496. The United Kingdom's annual consumption is about 3,134,138.00; France, 1,141,240.00; Italy, 553,906.00 and Canada's 794,000. The total consumption of the allies is about 5,529,746.00 pounds a year, at a total cost of \$55,169,425 wholesale, at an average price of \$12.524 a hundred, or 12.525 a pound. Had America's sugar bill been on this basis it would have been \$42,418,843.50 larger. With the cent a pound added, America's price will still be far below that obtaining in allied countries.

The Sugar Equalization Board of the Food Administration will take over the entire raw output of beet sugar, Louisiana cane, Hawaiian, Cuban, and possibly Peruvian, if the surplus there can be had at anything like a reasonable price, and will then equalize the price on the entire amount and allocate it to the different refineries, establishing the margins on which they may sell.

The cent increase seems probable after conferences in New York with the Cuban, Louisiana cane and beet producers. Cuban and beet represent the bulk of the supply. The Louisiana sugar with him Saturday and increased prices seem necessary to cover increased costs and to stimulate production, but the sugar administrator will make the increase as small as may be, so that the domestic consumer will be protected.

Red Cross Active.

Premier Clemenceau proceeded to Montdidier today.

A German deserter, an artilleryman, told his French captors that the German shortage of horses is critical. Front dispatches are full of praise for the allied Red Cross service, which follows close in the wake of the armies, advance stations sprouting like mushrooms everywhere.

Dispatches late this evening state that German resistance may be expected to stiffen.

Kaiser Carries Nerve Specialist.

Amsterdam, Aug. 11.—The latest rumor from the front is that the Kaiser never goes anywhere unless accompanied by one of the greatest nerve specialists in Berlin.

SPEED IN COAL OUTPUT ASKED BY PRESIDENT

Fearing a coal famine again this winter, President Wilson yesterday issued an appeal to miners for full-speed production. In it he states that many more miners will be taken in the draft, indicating no formal intention on the part of President Wilson to grant exemptions to miners, but at the same time extols the patriotism of those miners who are granted deferred classifications and meet the nation's needs by plowing their underground through the more spectacular honors of war.

The President said in part:

"To All Those Engaged in Coal Mining:

"The existing scarcity of coal is creating a grave danger—in fact the most serious which confronts us—and calls for prompt and vigorous action on the part of both operators and miners. Without an adequate supply of coal, our war program will be retarded; the effectiveness of our fighting forces in France will be lessened; the lives of our soldiers will be unnecessarily endangered and their hardships increased, and there will be much suffering in many homes throughout the country during the winter.

"I am well aware that your ranks have been seriously depleted by the draft, by voluntary enlistment and by the demands of other essential industries. This handicap can be overcome, however, and sufficient coal can be mined in spite of it, if every man connected with the industry, from the highest official to the youngest boy, will give his best work each day for the full number of work hours. The operators must be zealous in the efficiency of management, to establish the best possible working conditions, and to accord fair treatment to every man who is engaged in the work. The miners should report for work every day, unless prevented by unavoidable causes, and should not be idle in the mines the full time, but also see to it that they get more coal than ever before.

"It is with full confidence that I call upon you to assume the burden of producing an ample supply of coal. You will, I am sure, accept this burden and will successfully carry it through, and in so doing you will be performing a service just as worthy as serving in the trenches, and will win the applause and gratitude of the whole nation."

"WOODROW WILSON."

TRIES SUICIDE, KILLS HER SON

Mrs. J. Allen Dunn Adjudged Insane After Shooting.

Lenox, Mass., Aug. 11.—Mrs. Gladys Dunn, 35, wife of J. Allen Dunn, author and scenario writer, and daughter of E. H. Courvoisier, a San Francisco art dealer, while trying to take her own life today, missed her aim and sent a bullet through the head of her 3-year-old son. The child was rushed to the hospital where it was said he would die. The shooting took place in the Dunn home on the Pittsfield road.

Mrs. Dunn was adjudged insane shortly after the shooting and sent to the State asylum at Northampton.

French First Army Nears Roye and Noyon Despite Opposition of New Hun Troops

CHAULNES, RAIL TOWN, FALLS

36,000 Prisoners, 500 Guns, High Officers Taken; Six Decimated Divisions Replaced by Hun; Americans Aid.

Paris, Aug. 11.—The French First army, advancing in the face of a stiffened German resistance northeast of Montdidier, has occupied the village of Marquilliers, which lies only three miles and a quarter southwest of Roye, the nerve center of the German Picardy pocket.

Grivillers Village, four miles and a quarter southwest of Roye and situated on the Montdidier-Roye Railway, also has been taken by the French, tonight's war office communique announces.

The night communique further shows that the French right, pressing northeastward north of the Oise, have pushed ahead to within only six and one-half miles of Noyon, the southern pivot of the whole German Picardy front. The village of Cambonne, which is that distance from Noyon, has been captured. Machemont Village, two and three-quarter miles below Cambonne, also is in French hands.

Between Montdidier and Noyon the French have reached the outskirts of Canny-sur-Matz, less than two miles slightly northeast of Lassigny and a little more than eight miles northwest of Noyon.

CHAULNES, RAIL-TOWN, TAKEN.

London, Aug. 11.—Chaulnes, the important railway town in the heart of the Somme battle front and key to the southern line of the German salient, has been captured by the allies. The capture was effected by Australian and Canadian troops.

36,000 PRISONERS AND 500 GUNS CAPTURED.

Paris, Aug. 11.—The number of prisoners taken so far in the allied offensive in Picardy is now estimated at 36,000, including more than 1,000 officers. More than 500 guns have been captured, according to the latest advices.

The pivot of the German resistance at this stage of the battle, it now appears, is the town of Noyon, about midway between Montdidier and Soissons. The enemy is throwing in reserves from this base in an effort to prevent, regardless of cost, the allies from gaining control of the Noyon-Ham road, which is choked with material, guns and troops.

The Germans are expected to make a desperate stand on the Roye-Noyon line to permit the columns which are retreating in the direction of Nesle and Ham to reach safety.

The resistance of the Germans is stiffening against the Fourth British army under Gen. Rawlinson. They are reacting violently in the region of Lihons, which changed hands twice during the night, but which this morning was firmly held by the British.

WIRE TIE-UP IS NOT PROBABLE FOR FEW DAYS

The telegraph strike is not expected today by President S. J. Koenekamp of the Commercial Telegraphers Union. Response to his order against the strike has been received from all the locals that he has asked to walk out today except from Seattle. All agreed to abide by his decision.

"I must wait for the conference of President Koenekamp of the American Federation of Labor and Postmaster General Burleson tomorrow," said Mr. Koenekamp last night. "Our assurances are such that I can't see any reason to believe that the strike will be held down and cramped by any system of binding international agreements. Thus our course is sure. What we have to do is make the prospects of actual war fewer and make war heretofore more and more odious to Germany until the scale of the balance of German thought turns. This means that we must make in future not one, but two offensives and that both must be thoroughly active. One must be our military offensive and the other must be a new and enlightened diplomatic offensive."

Kaiser Karl at Front.

Baale, via Paris, Aug. 11.—Emperor Charles of Austria has gone to the Italian front, it is learned from Vienna.

A new Austrian offensive has been rumored for some time. Kaiser Karl may be speeding to witness an Austrian "Friedenskrieg."

English Liberal Says We Must Disgust Germany with Fighting.

London, Aug. 11.—In an interview in the London Observer, Prof. Gilbert Murray, the distinguished English Liberal publicist, discusses the question of the League of Nations with reference to Germany. He says:

"I believe that it is time to put a stop forever to international piracy. There will be none of it in the future. I believe our principal determination in the present moment is that we will not live in a Europe in which a great power clings as Germany does to the belief that war is a normal instrument of policy. To prevent that I believe that England would keep on fighting until she went under."

"It seems to me that our policy must be as follows. At present Germany is in a position of great strength and completely cynical about international ideas. She hates the whole conception of a permanent peace and the whole theory of a compulsory adjustment of international disputes by arbitration. She hates it because she feels that she has growing power and has all to gain by fighting. She believes she will be held down and cramped by any system of binding international agreements. Thus our course is sure. What we have to do is make the prospects of actual war fewer and make war heretofore more and more odious to Germany until the scale of the balance of German thought turns. This means that we must make in future not one, but two offensives and that both must be thoroughly active. One must be our military offensive and the other must be a new and enlightened diplomatic offensive."

Americans Score Success.

A counter blow struck by the enemy was defeated by British and American units.

Yesterday Canadians and Australians encountered hard fighting south of the Somme in the vicinity of Rosieres and astride the Roye road, due to the arrival of two fresh enemy divisions.

With the assistance of the tanks and cavalry the German resistance was broken and an advance of 7,000 yards was made over a front of 15,000 yards.

Australian troops captured the headquarters of the 1st German army corps in Vauvillers. Later the headquarters of the 14th and 25th Bavarian divisions, and another divisional headquarters were captured in and near Lihons. Many maps and records of correspondence were left behind by the retreating foe at each of these headquarters.

The latest figure of prisoners, available at this front, is 25,000, taken by

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LEADER ADMITS FAILURE.

Ludendorff Says German Strategy Failed at Marne.

SOMEWHAT WARMER TODAY.

Sunday's Cooling Winds Will Be Missing, Forecaster Says.

Harry Gilfoil (Frank Graf) Dead.

Ray Shore, N. Y., Aug. 11.—Harry Gilfoil, noted comedian, whose real name was Frank E. Graf, died today at his home here, aged 33 years. Mr. Graf had appeared but infrequently on the stage in recent years. He was born in Washington, D. C.